



# **Bloomington Sustainability Assessment Report**

**September 1, 2008**

**Prepared by Bloomington  
Commission on Sustainability (BCOS)**

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We hope to help Bloomington become a more sustainable community. By that we mean our community will continually improve in three related ways. We will develop a more productive and valuable economy. We will increase the current health and future prospects of our natural environment. And we will foster a more just society with real opportunity and adequate support for all.

We are the City of Bloomington Commission on Sustainability, created in 2005 by our city government to encourage greater progress on these fronts. The Bloomington Commission on Sustainability (BCOS) was formed on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 2005 by the Common Council of the City of Bloomington. City of Bloomington Ordinance 05-10 which created the commission “in the interest of fostering sustainable local business, environmental integrity and social equity.”

Our mission is to “promote sustainable economic development, environmental health, and social equity in our community for present and future generations.” Toward this mission we seek to do four main things:

- Build community awareness of and enthusiasm for sustainable practices
- Foster implementation of practical initiatives to improve our community's sustainability
- Measure, monitor, and report on our community's progress toward sustainability
- Educate and lobby elected officials and other leaders for sustainable initiatives and outcomes

As seen above, it is BCOS’s duty to inform the public and city government of Bloomington’s current sustainability status. This 2007 Sustainability Assessment Report is the second annual account of this community’s advancement in sustainable efforts. The report continues to be a work in progress. Please read it, react to it; and help us identify how we are doing.

For a community to be sustainable it must be an open, democratic and involved community. As residents of this city, we welcome collaboration and dialogue with the wider community. We believe Bloomington is a wonderful community, with the chance -- but not the guarantee -- to become a remarkably sustainable city. We have much work to do together.

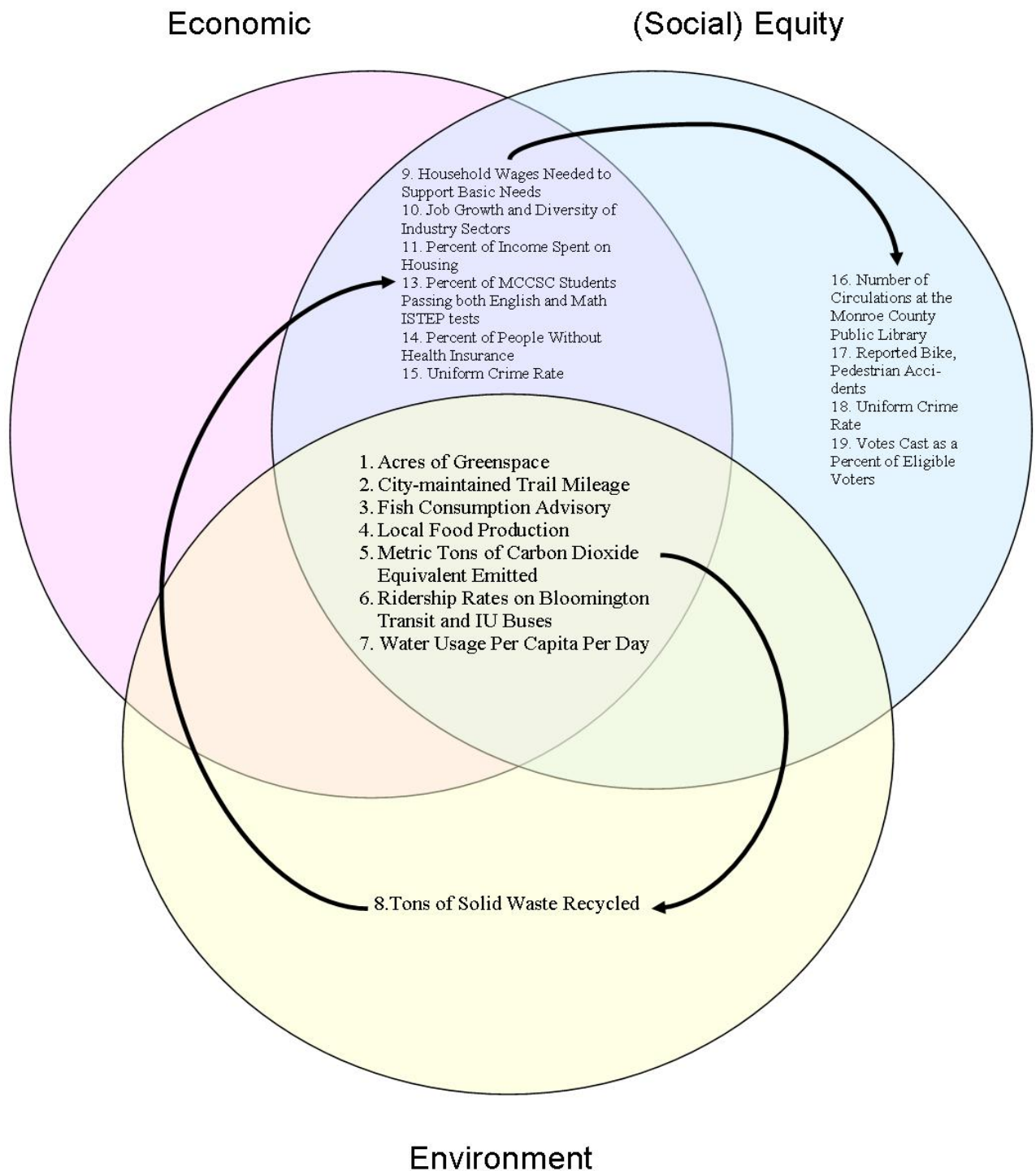
A very sincere thank you goes out to Jenny Sumner, 2007 Mayor’s Office of Economic Development, School of Public and Environmental Affairs Fellow for all of her hard work on this report.

A special thank you goes out to the following individuals for their assistance in compiling this report

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Linda Stemnock, Indiana State Department of Health  
Maggie Sullivan, Local Growers Guild  
Barb Swinson, Monroe County Public Library  
Dave Williams, City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation

## Sustainability Indicators



## 2007 Bloomington Sustainability Assessment Report EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2007 Bloomington Sustainability Report covers 16 “indicators” of sustainability. Seven of them show *improvement* (“Getting Better”):

- Local Food Production
- City-maintained Trail Mileage
- Ridership on Bloomington Transit and IU Buses
- Tons of Solid Waste Recycled
- Percent of MCCSC Students Passing Both English and Math ISTEP \*
- Number of Circulations at the Monroe County Public Library \*
- Votes Cast as a Percentage of Eligible Voters \*

Five areas show *decline* (“Getting Worse”):

- Acres of Greenspace (N)
- Water Usage Per Capita Per Day \*
- Percent of Income Spent on Housing \* (N)
- Uniform Crime Rate
- Reported Bike, Pedestrian Accidents \*

For four assessed areas, data was either unavailable or inconclusive (“Not Sure”):

- Fish Consumption Advisory \*
- Household Wages Needed to Support Basic Needs \*
- Job Growth and Diversity of Industry Sectors
- Percent of People Without Health Insurance \*

For nine of the areas (noted with an \*), data just for Bloomington was either unavailable or inextricably embedded in data for a larger population (e.g., Monroe County). In two cases (indicators 11 and 12), the items were changed from the previous SAR to reflect percentages rather than number.

Two areas are new to the SAR; these are indicated above with (N).

Three indicators from the previous SAR were not assessed for this report:

- Bloomington’s Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Currently being inventoried, release date expected by 10/08)
- Percentage of impervious vs. pervious surfaces
- Availability of Affordable Housing

The process of assessing Bloomington’s sustainability status continues to evolve. As assessment resources and data become more available, the BCOS will refine and expand the content and scope of the SAR.

To make the report easier to read, we’ve included the following symbols along with each indicator, showing whether we think a problem is getting worse, improving, or if a trend has not yet been established.



Getting Better



















Not Sure



Getting Worse

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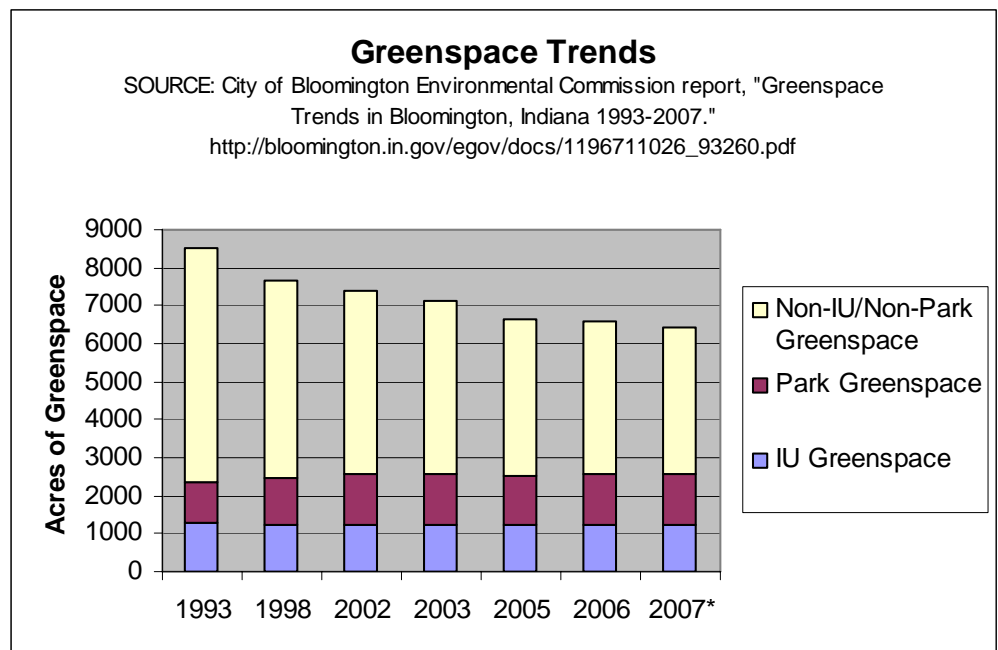
## 1. Acres of Green Space – --

Pervious surfaces provide economic, environmental, and social benefits to the community. The City of Bloomington Environmental Commission report, “Green space Trends in Bloomington, Indiana 1993-2007” cites benefits of pervious surfaces can include: improved air quality and carbon sequestration, moderation of climate, erosion control, water quality protection, groundwater recharge, habitat for wildlife, recreation and promotion of healthier lifestyles, increased tourism and business, improved real estate value, and the prevention of youth crime.

In the report, “green space” is defined using the following three criteria: is a permeable surface (eg. Forested, shrubby and grassy areas, parks, golf courses, cemeteries, and agricultural areas), is greater than one contiguous acre and is more than ten feet from any manmade development, such as roads, parking lots, and buildings.

### Trends:

- There has been a steady decline in green space within City limits between 1993 and 2007. In 1993, there were 8,494.65 acres of green space, whereas in 2007 there were only 6,429.33 acres of green space.
- This represents a change from 51% green space in 1993 to only 38% green space in 2007.
- In 2007, the remaining green space is primarily non-IU and non-park land.



### Web links and Resources:

Green space Trends in Bloomington, Indiana 1993-2007

[http://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document\\_id=506;](http://bloomington.in.gov/documents/viewDocument.php?document_id=506;)

## 2. Local Food Production –

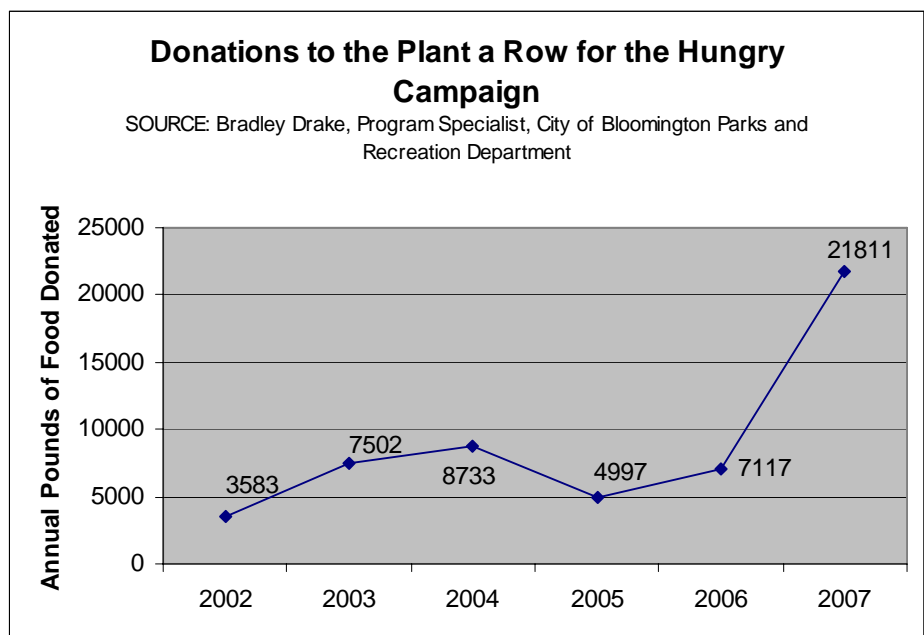
The production of local food contributes to a sustainable community by developing the local economy, reducing the distance food travels, thereby reducing transportation emissions, and putting dollars in the hands of small farmers. Community gardening, through the Crestmont Gardens, Willie Streeter Gardens, and Banneker Green Thumbs Garden, give city residents an opportunity to connect with land and learn about where food comes from. The “Plant a Row for the Hungry” campaign collects food donations from the community gardens in Bloomington, as well as farmers at the Farmers’ Market, and distributes the donations to the Hoosier Hills Food Bank.

### Trends:

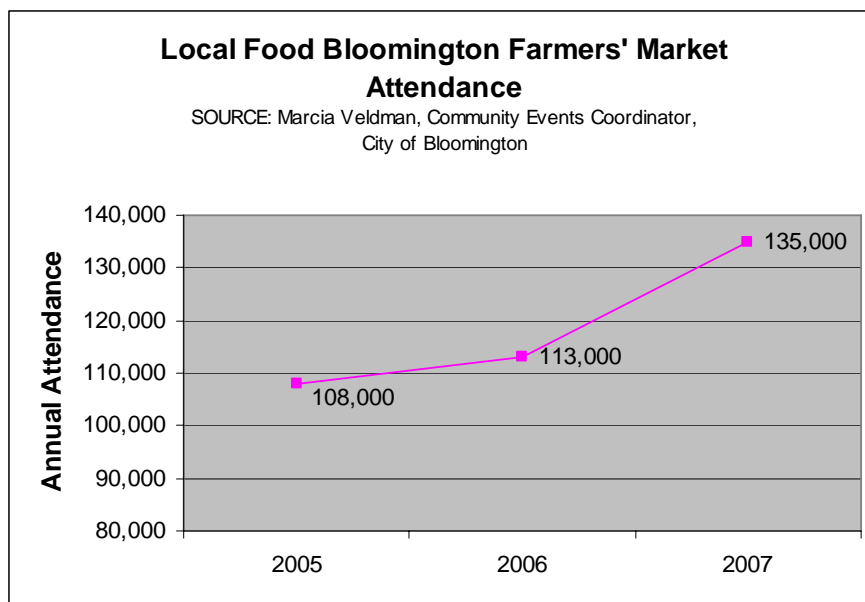
- Between 2006 and 2007 there was a total increase of 4,336 square feet of community gardening space.
- Donations to the Plant A Row for the Hungry Campaign have increased since 2005. In 2005, the Row for the Hungry Campaign generated only 4,997 pounds of locally grown food, compared to 19,520 pounds in 2007. The large increase is due to donations from farmers at the Farmers’ Market.
- More data and analysis is needed to make clear the trends on local food production. A survey of 14 Local Growers Guild members (throughout southern Indiana) had an average of 80.63 acres farmed, for a total of 1128.75 acres. The average farm income for those reporting was \$19,550. (SOURCE: Maggie Sullivan, Local Growers Guild)

2007 Community Garden Program			
	Crestmont Gardens	Willie Streeter Gardens	Banneker Green Thumbs Garden
Area (square feet)	5,528	19,920	1,836
<b>Area increase since 2006 (square feet)</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>1,336</b>
Gardeners	52	216	30
Volunteers	180	150	55

SOURCE: Bradley Drake, Program Specialist, City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department.



- The Bloomington Farmers' Market attendance has increased substantially from 108,000 attendees in 2005 to 135,000 attendees in 2007. While attendance does not directly correlate to the amount of local food being produced, it is a good sign that more community members are aware of local food options.



- 2007 was the first year to try and track local food being sold in restaurants. Because most restaurants do not track local food purchases, only estimates were available. Quantifying this measure is also difficult because purchases are highly affected by the growing season. Restaurants and markets typically purchase the bulk of their local produce in March through October.

2007 Retail Members of the Local Growers Guild	
	Bloomingtonfoods
	Bloomington Bagel Company
	Laughing Planet Café
	FARM Bloomington
	Limestone Grille
	Nick's English Hut
	Oliver Winery
	One World Enterprises (Lennie's Brew Pub and Pizza Express)
	Restaurant Tallent
	Roots Restaurant
	Sahara Mart
	Trulli Flatbread
	Upland Brewery

SOURCE: Local Growers Guild, [www.localgrowers.org](http://www.localgrowers.org)

### 3. City-maintained Trail Mileage – --

The City of Bloomington's investment in trails encourages outdoor exercise and alternative transportation. Trails provide a common social space for community residents to enjoy nature and lead healthy lifestyles.

#### Trend Analysis:

- The most significant recent addition to City-maintained trail mileage is the 3 mile B-line trail. The trail runs from the east side of Adams Street to the north side of Country Club Road. Although currently undeveloped, many people are walking and biking the corridor. The first phase of construction is set to begin in 2008. This section will be from Second Street to Rogers Road.
- The City has also set a tentative construction start of 2009 for the Jackson Creek Trail. The first phase will be about three-quarters of a mile from the Sherwood Oaks Park north to the roundabout at Rogers Road and High Street.

City-maintained Trail Mileage					
Park Name	Trail Name	Length (miles)	Park Name	Trail Name	Length (miles)
Griffy	Nature Trail	0.4	Latimer Woods	Nature Trail	Incomplete
	Hiking Trail	1.6	Leonard Springs	Leonard Springs Trail	1.1
	Griffy Creek Trail	1.5		Ridgetop Road	0.3
	South Shore Trails	3.7	Miller Showers	Clean Water Path	0.6
	Lanam Trail	1.1	Reverend Butler	9th St. Loop Trail	0.4
	Wetland Trail	0.5	Olcott Park	Fitness Trail	0.5
	North Shore Trail	1.5	Park Ridge	Bike Trail	0.6
	North Shore Spur	1	Sherwood Oaks Park	Jackson Crk. Parks	0.3
Griffy Total		10.4	Southeast	Path	0.1
B-line Trail		3	Thomson	Early History Trail	0.7
Bloomington Rail Trail	Bloomington Rail trail	2		Thomson Woods Trail	0.7
Bryan Park	Fitness Trail Loop	0.8	Twin Lakes	Jogging Path	0.6
	Streamside Trail	0.2		Wooded paths	0.5
Building & Trades	Loop Trail	0.3	Wapehani	Bike Trails	5
Cascades Golf Course	Golf Paths	6.2	Winslow Sports Park	Fitness Trails	0.9
Clear Creek Trail	Clear Creek Trail	2.4	Winslow Woods Park	Nature Trail	0.7
TOTAL					39.2

SOURCE: Dave Williams, Operations & Development Director, Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department,  
<http://www.bloomington.in.gov/parks/parksmap.php>

#### Web Links & Resources:

City of Bloomington, Parks and Recreation Department

<http://bloomington.in.gov/parks/>

#### 4. Fish Consumption Advisory – --

As a sustainable community, residents should be able to eat the fish they catch. Residents enjoy fishing for recreation, but also as important source of food. However, environmental pollutants, such as mercury and PCBs, can make fish unsafe to eat.

In order to inform residents of how safe fish is to eat, the Indiana State Department of Health (ISDH) issues Fish Consumption Advisories each year. The advisories differ based on the location of the fish, fish size, and the group of persons likely to eat the fish. Restrictions are greater for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15. The advisory looks at common fish found in local waters; however, if a fish is not listed, it should be assumed that it falls within the Group 2 category.

ISDH samples water bodies every 5 years. They test for a number of pollutants, but the Fish Consumption Advisories only list the pollutant of greatest concern. In the Bloomington area, the pollutants of greatest concern are mercury and PCBs. This means that there may be other pollutants in the fish, but the pollutant of greatest concern will determine which group the fish falls into.

**Group 1:** Unrestricted consumption. One meal per week for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.

**Group 2:** Limit to one meal per week for adult males and females. One meal per month for women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15.

**Group 3:** Limit to one meal per month (12 meals per year) for adult males and females. Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.

**Group 4:** Limit to one meal every 2 months (6 meals per year) for adult males and females. **Women who are pregnant or breast-feeding, women who plan to have children, and children under the age of 15 do not eat.**

**Group 5:** No consumption (**DO NOT EAT**).

*SOURCE: Indiana State Department of Health, Fish Consumption Advisory,  
<http://www.in.gov/isdh/dataandstats/fish/2007/index.htm>*

#### Trend Analysis:

- The Indiana State Department of Health conducts sampling in Monroe County every five years. The last time waters were sampled was for the 2002 Fish Consumption Advisory, thus all advisories from 2002-2008 have been the same.
- During the summer of 2007, IDEM conducted sampling on water bodies in Monroe County. This data is being analyzed and should be incorporated into the 2009 Fish Consumption Advisory.
- Before 2002, the advisory for Monroe County was slightly different than the 2007 advisory. However, the changes are due to differences in methodology or more waters being sampled, not due to increases in contaminated fish. For example, the 2001 advisory did not sample Beanblossom Creek or the North

Fork Salt Creek. Also, the 2007 advisory tells residents to assume that all fish not listed should be considered in Group 2.

Fish Consumption Advisory				
Location	Species	Fish Size (inches)	Contaminant of greatest concern	Group
<b>Beanblossom Creek</b>				
Monroe County	Channel Catfish	13+	PCBs	3
<b>Clear Creek</b>				
Monroe County	ALL SPECIES	ALL	PCBs	5
<b>Griffy Lake</b>				
Monroe County	Largemouth Bass	11+	Mercury	3
<b>Lake Lemon</b>				
Monroe County	Black Crappie	Up to 7	PCBs	1
	Bluegill	Up to 6		1
	Flathead Catfish	20+		3
	Redear Sunfish	Up to 9		1
	White Crappie	Up to 9		1
<b>Lake Wapehani</b>				
Monroe County	Bluegill	up to 6		1
<b>Monroe Reservoir</b>				
Brown/Monroe Counties	Bluegill	Up to 7		1
	Carp	Up to 21		1
<b>North Fork Salt Creek</b>				
Brown County	Carp	23+	Mercury	2
	Longear Sunfish	ALL	Mercury	1
<b>Richland Creek</b>				
Monroe/Greene/Owen Counties	Black Redhorse	13+	PCBs	3
	Creek Chub	5-7	PCBs	3
		7+	PCBs	4
	Freshwater Drum	15+	PCBs	3
	Largemouth Bass	13+	PCBs	3
	Longear Sunfish	6+	PCBs	3
	Rock Bass	7+	PCBs	3
	Spotted Bass	12+	PCBs	3
	White Sucker	8-11	PCBs, Mercury	3
		11+	PCBs	4
<b>Salt Creek (tail waters of Monroe Reservoir Dam to Clear Creek)*</b>				
Monroe County	Freshwater Drum	Up to 16	PCBs	4
		16+	PCBs	5
	Striped Bass	12+	PCBs	3
	Walleye	15-21	PCBs	3
		21+	PCBs	4
<b>Salt Creek Monroe County (confluence of Clear Creek to Lawrence County)</b>				
Lawrence County	ALL SPECIES	ALL	PCBs	5

<b>Stouts Creek</b>				
Monroe County	Creek Chub	8+	PCBs	3

*\*This listing is based on limited data.*

*SOURCE: Indiana State Department of Health, Fish Consumption Advisory. Available at: <http://www.in.gov/isdh/fca/index.htm>*

**Web links and Resources:**

Indiana State Department of Health, Fish Consumption Advisory

<http://www.in.gov/isdh/fca/index.htm>



## **5. Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emitted – -- WAITING ON 2007 DATA -**

This information will be provided in a amended version of the 2007 Sustainability Assessment Report. At the time of completion, this information was still be inventoried.

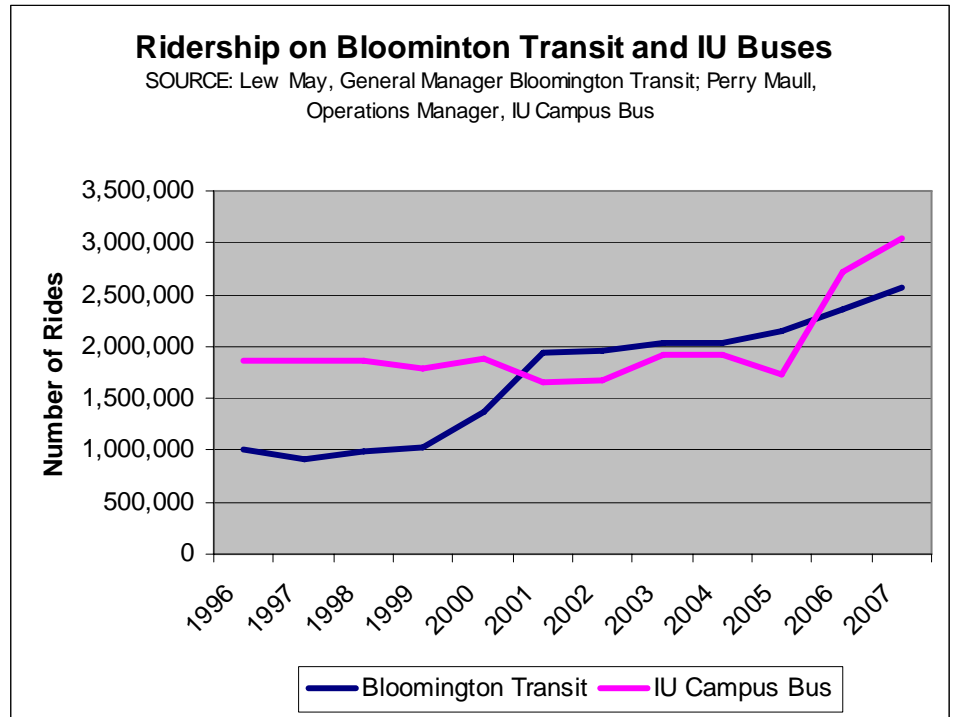


## 6. Ridership on Bloomington Transit and IU Buses – --

Ridership on both Bloomington Transit and on the IU campus buses measure the success of public transportation in Bloomington. Public transportation plays an important role in the sustainability of Bloomington. Public transportation allows individuals to avoid using a car, thereby reducing personal costs, as well as environmental damages. In addition, using public transportation provides an opportunity for riders to be part of the community, instead of isolated in a car.

### Trends:

- Ridership on both Bloomington Transit and the IU Campus Bus System has been increasing over time.
- In 2006 and 2007, Bloomington Transit had all-time ridership highs. In 2006, ridership was 2,363,526, and in 2007 it reached 2,570,117.
- Increasing ridership can be attributed to an increased number of IU students using BT transit over the past 8 years, as a way to reduce cost and hassle of driving to campus. Increasing gasoline prices may also play a role in the increased ridership.



**Data perspective:** Bloomington

### Web Links & Resources:

Bloomington Transit

<http://www.bloomingtontransit.com/>

IU Campus Bus

<http://www.iubus.indiana.edu>

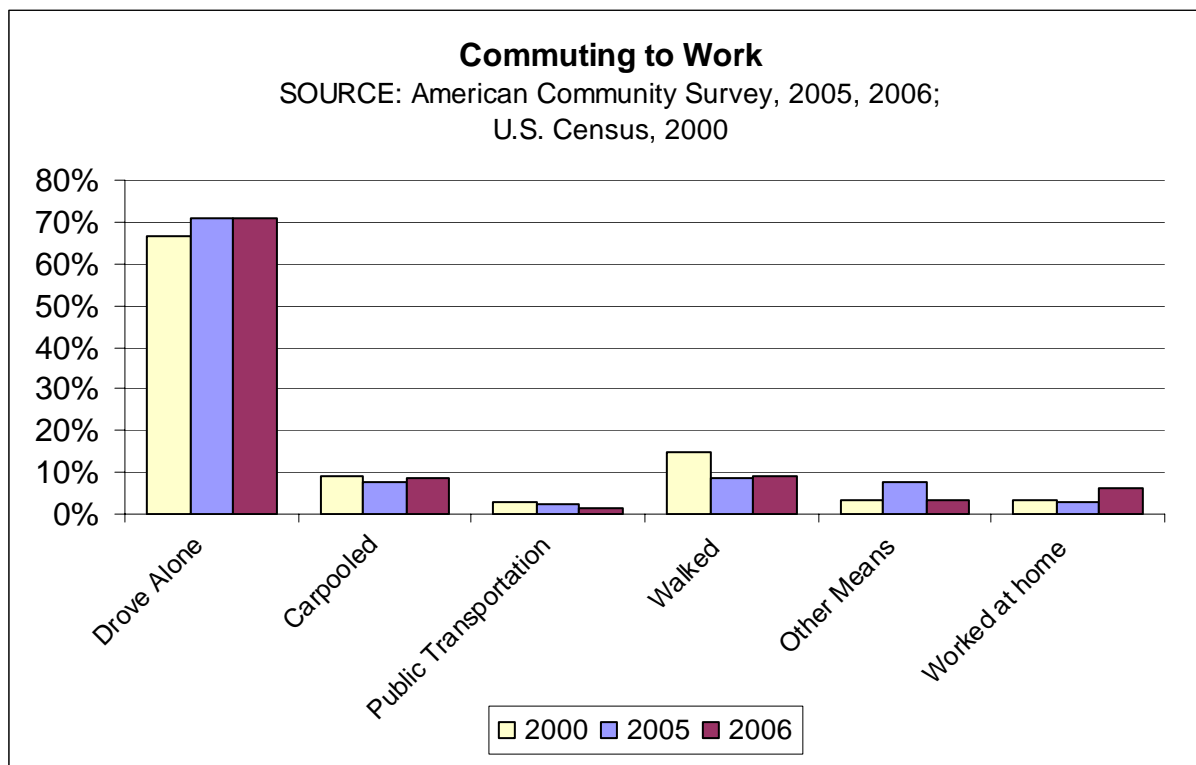


## INDICATOR 6a: Commuting to Work – --

Measures of commuting to work leave out a significant portion of the Bloomington community – the students. However, it gives a picture of how others in the community are getting to work.

### Trends:

- Slight increase in driving alone.
- Slight decrease in walking.
- Slight increase in worked at home.





## 7. Water Usage Per Capita Per Day –

In a world with limited resources, the amount of water used is increasingly important. Although water use in Bloomington comes from a relatively plentiful source—Lake Monroe—it is important to track water use over time to determine how sustainable the community is.

Although it would seem easy to track the amount of water used in Bloomington, there are a few significant challenges. First, the City of Bloomington Utilities Department provides water to the City as well as to select few locations outside of City limits. While the Utilities Department tracks who their residential customers are, it does not track customers by location. As a result, the residential data presented here also includes residents outside of the City of Bloomington corporation boundaries.

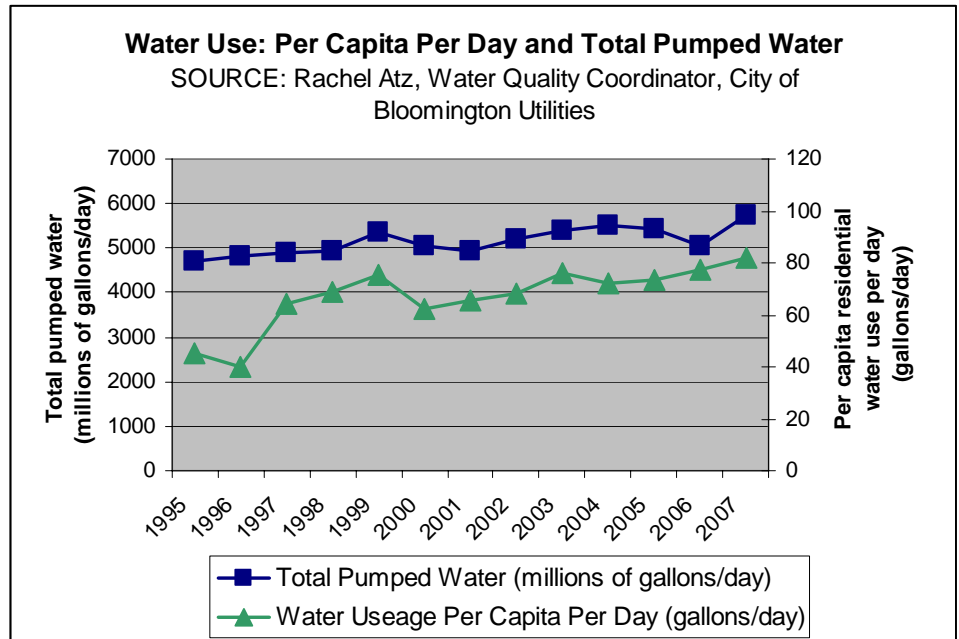
The “Per capita residential water use per day” calculations were determined by dividing annual total residential use (as defined above) by the number of residents in Bloomington, divided by 365. Therefore, this estimate overstates the residential water use, because we are not dividing by the larger number of residents being served by the Utilities Department, but rather by a smaller number of Bloomington residents.

The “Total pumped water” calculations are based on all of the water pumped by the water treatment plant. Uses of this water include residential, commercial, industrial, IU, and wholesale.

### Trends:

- There is a continued increase in both total pumped water, as well as per capita residential use per day.
- In 1995, per capita residential use per day was only 45 gallons, while in 2007, it was nearly double that, at 81.8 gallons. This type of

growth is not sustainable.



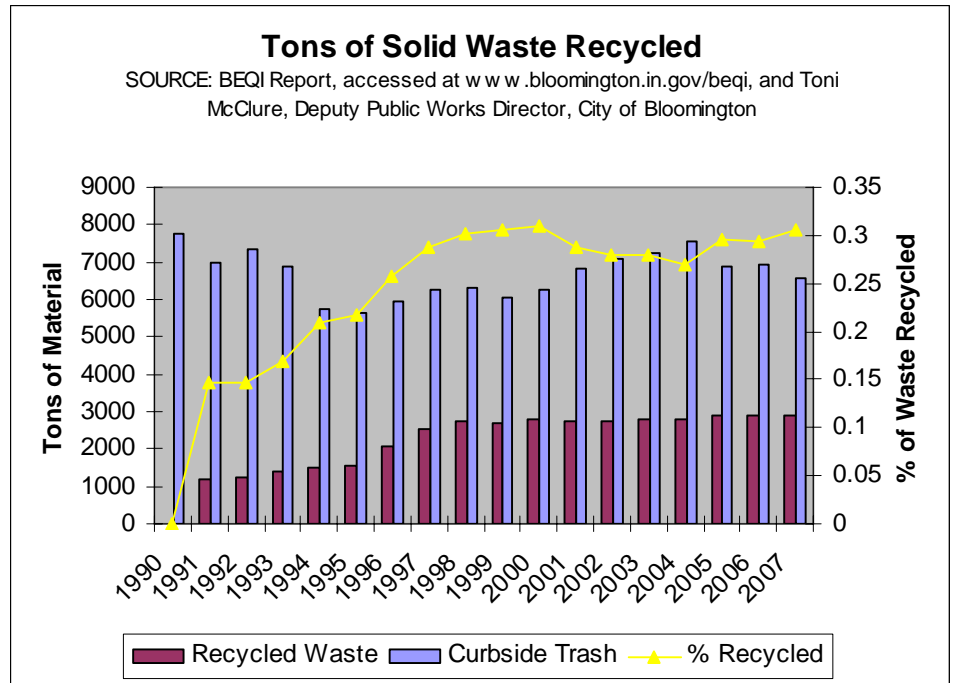
## 8. Tons of Solid Waste Recycled – --



Recycling solid waste reduces the amount of waste that ends up in the landfill, thus reducing the size of landfills and the amount of methane (a greenhouse gas) that the landfill produces. Recycling also allows new products to be produced without using new materials.

### Trends:

- The amount of waste recycled increased dramatically between 1990 and 1998, and has since leveled off.
- The amount of curbside trash collected remains relatively steady over time.
- The percent of waste recycled began to decrease in the late 1990s and early 2000s, and then began to level off in between 2005 and 2007.



## 9. Household Wages Needed to Support Basic Needs – --

In order for a community to be sustainable, its residents should be able to support their basic needs. The Indiana Self-Sufficiency Standard determines the wage required to support basic needs in Monroe County. Basic needs are defined as the following: housing, child care, transportation, health care, food, taxes and miscellaneous expenses. Meeting basic needs does not include savings, which leaves individuals vulnerable to impacts of job loss or illness.

Household Wages Needed to Support Basic Needs			
	Hourly Wage	Monthly Wage	Annual Wage
One Adult	\$7.72	\$1,385.91	\$16,306.95
One Adult, One Child (age 3-5)	\$12.45	\$2,191.76	\$26,301.11
Two Adults, One Child (age 3-5)	\$15.70	\$2,762.33	\$33,147.97
Two Adults, Two Children (ages 0-2 & 3-5)	\$19.23	\$3,383.61	\$40,603.31
Two Adults, Two Children (ages 6-12 & 13-18)	\$15.34	\$2,699.70	\$32,396.40

SOURCE: Indiana Self-Sufficiency Standard Calculator, 2005. Available at <http://www.region4workforceboard.org/calculator/SelfSuffCalc.cfm>

Estimated Number of Hours of Work per Week Needed to Support Basic Needs by Family Type							
Indicator	Annual Income	Hourly Income	One Adult	One Adult + One Child (age 3-5)	Two Adults + One Child (age 3-5)	Two Adults + Two Children (ages 0-2 & 3-5)	Two Adults + Two Children (ages 6-12 & 13-18)
Median Household Income, 2006	\$38,264	\$18.40	17.2	27.7	34.9	42.8	34.1
Median Family Income, 2006	\$59,488	\$28.60	11.0	17.8	22.5	27.5	22.0
Median earnings of population 16 years and over who work, 2006	\$16,139	\$7.76	40.7	65.7	82.8	101.4	80.9
Median Household Income, 2005	\$34,308	\$16.49	19.2	30.9	38.9	47.7	38.1
Median Family Income, 2005	\$52,491	\$25.24	12.5	20.2	25.5	31.2	24.9
Median earnings of population 16 years and over who work, 2005	\$22,290	\$10.72	29.5	47.6	59.9	73.4	58.6

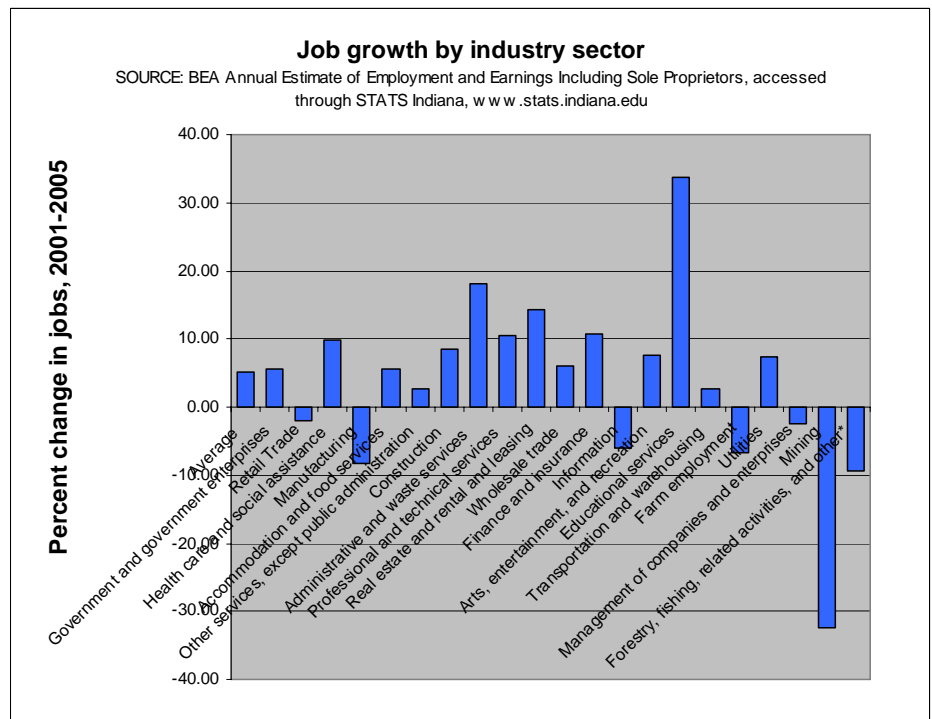
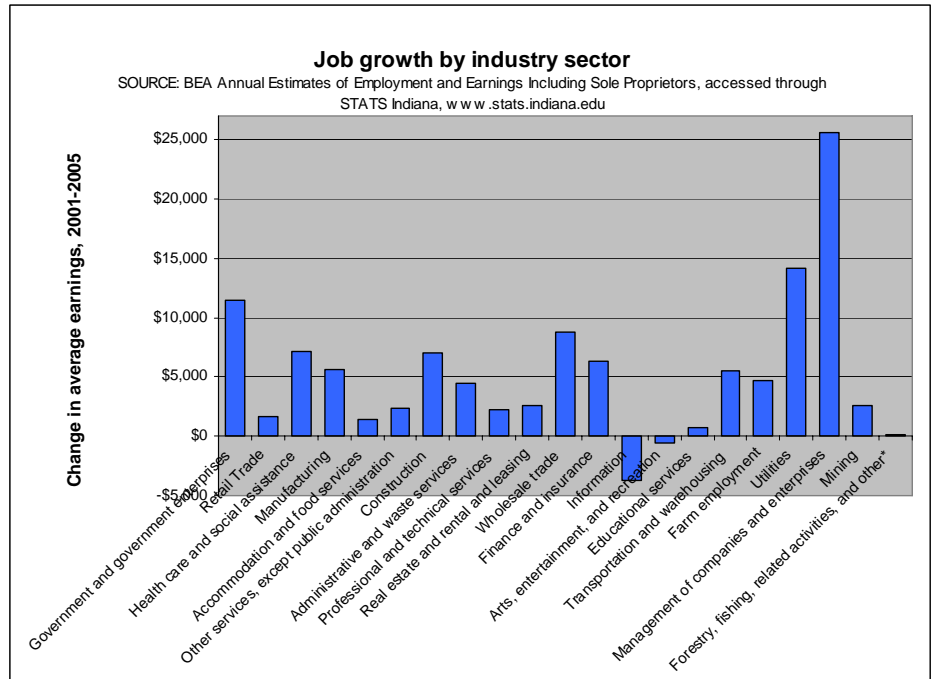
Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2005, 2006 and Indiana Self-Sufficiency Standard

## 10. Job Growth and Diversity of Industry Sectors –

The diversity of the employment base provides for a secure economy better able to adapt to changing economic conditions. Added jobs should provide a living wage and adequate health benefits to contribute to a sustainable community.

### Trends:

- The management of companies and enterprises, utilities, and government and government enterprises sectors had the largest increases in average earnings from 2001-2005.
- The information and the arts, entertainment, and recreation sectors had losses in average annual earnings from 2001-2005.
- The educational services and the administrative and waste services sectors had the largest increases in percent change in jobs from 2001-2005.
- Many sectors saw losses in number of jobs from 2001-2005. These sectors include: retail trade, manufacturing, information, farm employment, management of companies and enterprises, mining, and forestry, fishing, related activities.



**Web links and Resources:**

STATS Indiana

<http://www.stats.indiana.edu/>

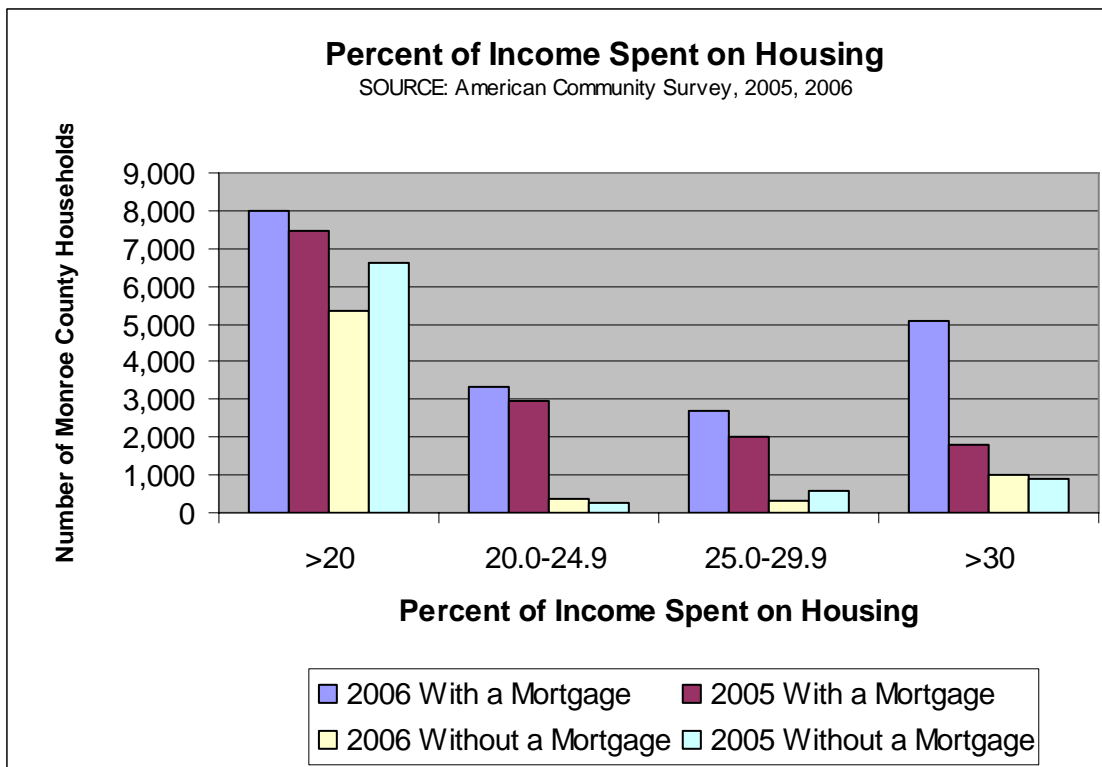


## 11. Percent of Income Spent on Housing – --

Housing is an essential need. In order for housing to be affordable, households should spend no more than 30 percent of income on housing. If residents are paying more than 30 percent of income on housing, they will have a harder time providing for other essential needs and will rely more on social services in the community.

### Trend Analysis:

- Those in a housing unit with a mortgage are more likely to spend more than 30 percent of their income on housing than those in a housing unit without a mortgage. In 2006, 26.49 percent of those with a mortgage spent 30 percent or more of their income on housing, compared to only 13.96 percent of those without a mortgage.
- Between 2005 and 2006, there was a large increase in the number of Monroe County residents paying more than 30 percent of their income on a mortgage. In 2005, only 1084 households were paying more than 30 percent, while in 2006, 5,067 households were paying more than 30 percent.



### Web Links & Resources:

U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey:

[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=05000US18105&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2005\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP4&-ds\\_name=ACS\\_2005\\_EST\\_G00\\_-lang=en&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=05000US18105&-qr_name=ACS_2005_EST_G00_DP4&-ds_name=ACS_2005_EST_G00_-lang=en&-redoLog=false)

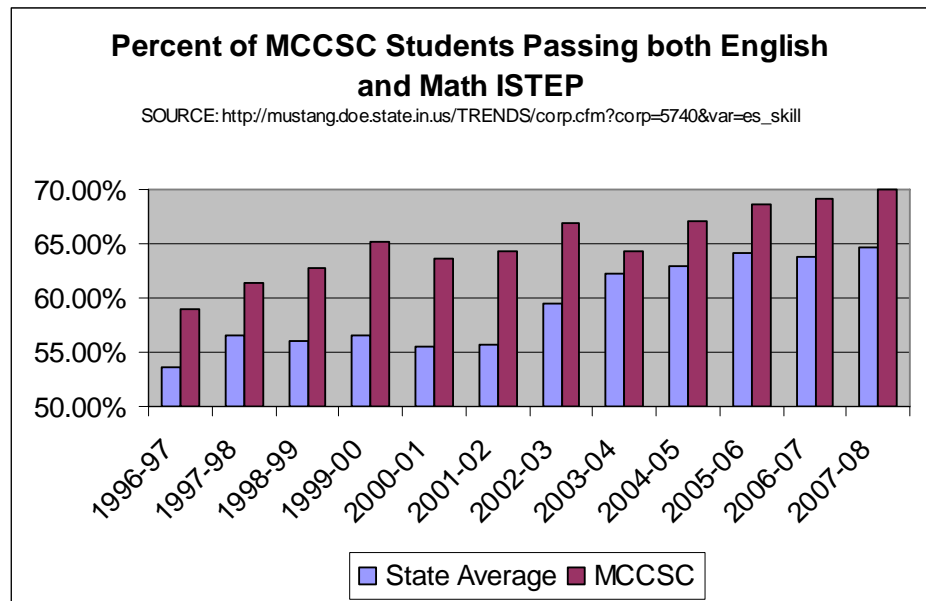


## 12. Percent of MCCSC Students Passing both English and Math ISTEP –

Educational success is important to a sustainable community because it provides a trained workforce, opportunities for environmental education, as well as opportunities to succeed regardless of economic status. While there are many ways to measure the quality of education, the percent of students passing both English and Math ISTEP tests provides information about the general success of the MCCSC education system. In addition to this cumulative measure, looking at which demographics are doing the best and worst is essential to identify gaps in the education system.

### Trend Analysis:

- On average, each year there has been an increasing percentage of MCCSC students passing both English and Math ISTEP tests.
- Less than 60 percent of the following groups passed the Language Arts ISTEP in 2007-2008: Black, Hispanic, Free or reduced lunch, limited English, and Special Education.
- Less than 60 percent of the following groups passed the Mathematics ISTEP in 2007-2008: Black and Special Education.



Key	80+	70-79	60-69	Below 60
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Percent Passing Language Arts ISTEP, 2007-2008													
Grade	Female	Male	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Multi-racial	Paid Lunch	Free/Reduced Lunch	Not limited English	Limited English	Special Ed	General Ed
3	81	73	68	69	50	79	67	87	63	78	51	45	83
4	78	72	67	73	58	76	73	85	58	76	29	37	83
5	80	71	64	72	57	77	76	85	61	77	35	36	84
6	83	77	68	66	64	82	80	88	66	82	31	46	87
7	84	77	61	83	62	82	83	88	66	82	48	34	88
8	80	69	52	85	70	75	75	84	56	75	43	23	82
9	81	74	47	80	61	80	72	86	60	78	33	31	85
10	77	62	43	56	47	73	67	78	48	70	33	24	76
AVERAGE	80.50	71.88	58.75	73.00	58.63	78.00	74.13	85.13	59.75	77.25	37.88	34.50	83.50

SOURCE: Corporation ISTEP Language Arts and Mathematics Cross Tabulation. Available at:  
<http://mustang.doe.state.in.us/IS/istcorp2.cfm?year=2008&grade=ALL&gender=S&corp=5740&SubmitForm=Submit>

Percent Passing Mathematics ISTEP, 2007-2008													
Grade	Female	Male	Black	Asian	Hispanic	White	Multi-racial	Paid Lunch	Free/Reduced Lunch	Not limited English	Limited English	Special Ed	General Ed
3	69	69	39	87	45	71	62	82	52	69	67	41	75
4	75	75	64	90	63	76	69	86	57	75	71	42	82
5	75	77	48	92	61	78	65	88	59	77	68	45	83
6	84	86	74	95	64	86	84	93	73	86	72	54	92
7	88	85	61	98	77	87	86	92	75	86	91	49	92
8	85	80	70	97	80	83	80	91	67	83	79	40	89
9	81	78	47	96	61	81	72	90	58	79	83	45	85
10	73	66	41	97	71	72	51	78	49	68	88	25	76
AVERAGE	78.75	77.00	55.50	94.00	65.25	79.25	71.13	87.50	61.25	77.88	77.38	42.63	84.25

SOURCE: Corporation ISTEP Language Arts and Mathematics Cross Tabulation. Available at:  
<http://mustang.doe.state.in.us/IS/istcorp2.cfm?year=2008&grade=ALL&gender=S&corp=5740&SubmitForm=Submit>

### Web Links & Resources:

Monroe County Community School Corporation

[www.mccsc.edu](http://www.mccsc.edu)

Indiana Department of Education, School Data

<http://mustang.doe.state.in.us/SEARCH/s3.cfm?city=Bloomington>

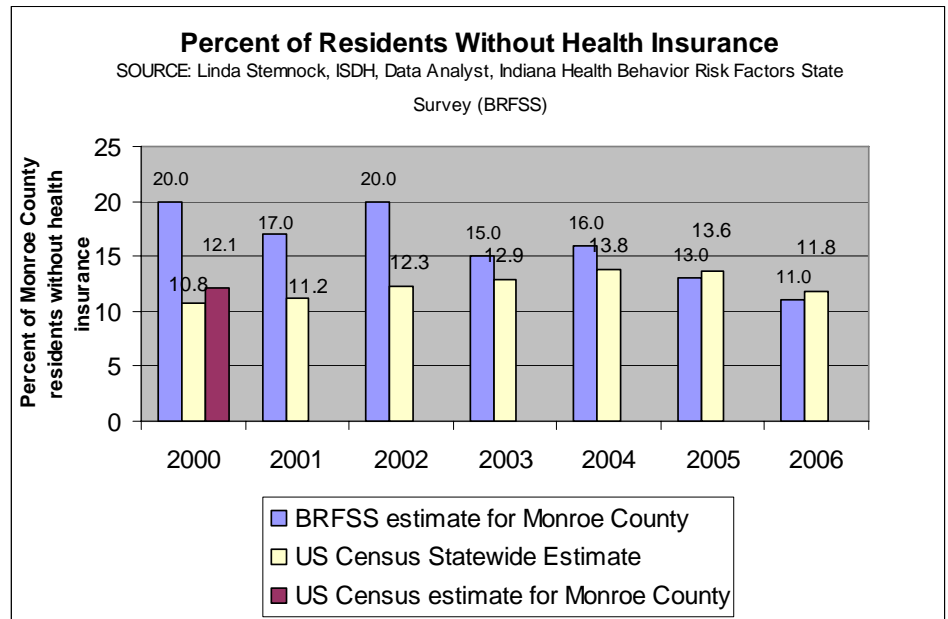


### 13. Percent of People Without Health Insurance –

A sustainability community should have residents with access to health care. One factor that deters people from getting health care is lack of health insurance. Uninsured residents are more likely to put off going to the doctor for preventative measures, and are also at a greater financial risk if they face a medical emergency.

#### Trend:

- It is unclear whether there are fewer people without health insurance in Monroe County. While the Indiana Health Behavior Risk Factors State Survey suggests that in 2000, 20 percent of residents, compared to 11 percent in 2006, were without health insurance. The U.S. Census estimate from 2000 was 12.1 percent.



- Volunteers in Medicine of Monroe County opened in April, 2007. The clinic provides both primary and preventative care at no cost for Monroe and Owen County residents who earn income at or below 200% of the federal policy and who do not have health insurance. As of December, 2007, they had registered about 2,000 residents.



## 14. Uniform Crime Rate – --

Low rates of crime in a community are an indication of a safe city. The Uniform Crime Rate is reported by the Bloomington Police Department and includes reported cases of homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, larceny, motor vehicle theft, and arson. One of the important measures of a safe city is the relative number of violent crimes (homicide, rape, robbery, and aggravated assault) to the total number of crimes.

Uniform Crime Rate							
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Homicide	0	2	2	0	0	0	1
Rape	31	28	36	15	28	25	26
Robbery	31	29	32	27	39	54	65
Aggravated Assault	60	55	40	27	76	92	146
Burglary	385	399	439	441	480	566	663
Larceny	2076	1938	2055	1930	1898	1969	2077
Motor Vehicle Theft	145	105	151	114	117	148	144
Arson	14	9	10	17	11	13	28
<b>TOTAL CRIME</b>	<b>2742</b>	<b>2565</b>	<b>2765</b>	<b>2571</b>	<b>2649</b>	<b>2867</b>	<b>3150</b>
Percent Violent Crime	4.45%	4.44%	3.98%	2.68%	5.40%	5.96%	7.56%

SOURCE: Bloomington Police Department, [http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1184078313\\_258367.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1184078313_258367.pdf)

### Trend Analysis:

- Bloomington continues to see more property crimes than violent crimes. Violent crime as a percent of total crime has fluctuated between 2.68 percent in 2003 to 7.56 percent in 2006. It may be premature to draw a trend for violent crimes at this stage.
- Reported aggravated assaults and burglaries are increasing. Reported aggravated assaults increased from 92 in 2005 to 146 in 2006, an increase of 59 percent. Reported burglaries increased from 556 in 2005 to 663 in 2006, an increase of 19 percent.

### Web Links & Resources:

Bloomington Police Department

<http://www.bloomington.in.gov/police/>

Uniform Crime Rate Report

[http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1184078313\\_258367.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1184078313_258367.pdf)

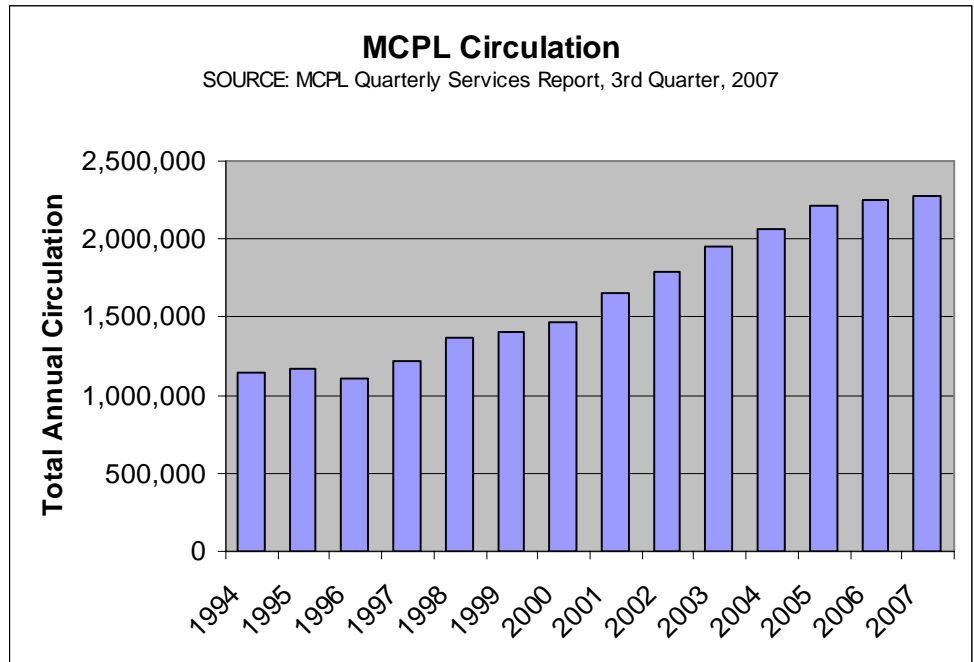


## 15. Number of Circulations at the Monroe County Public Library (MCPL) – --

Libraries create a common public space that fosters civic participation and education. MCPL provides reading and reference materials, audio/visual materials, computer services, as well as public meeting rooms. While all of the services that MCPL provides cannot be measured with one indicator, the circulation level provides one way to measure the success of the library.

### Trend Analysis:

- There has been a steady increase in MCPL circulations from 1994 through 2006.



### Web Links & Resources:

Monroe County Public Library (MCPL)

<http://www.monroe.lib.in.us/>



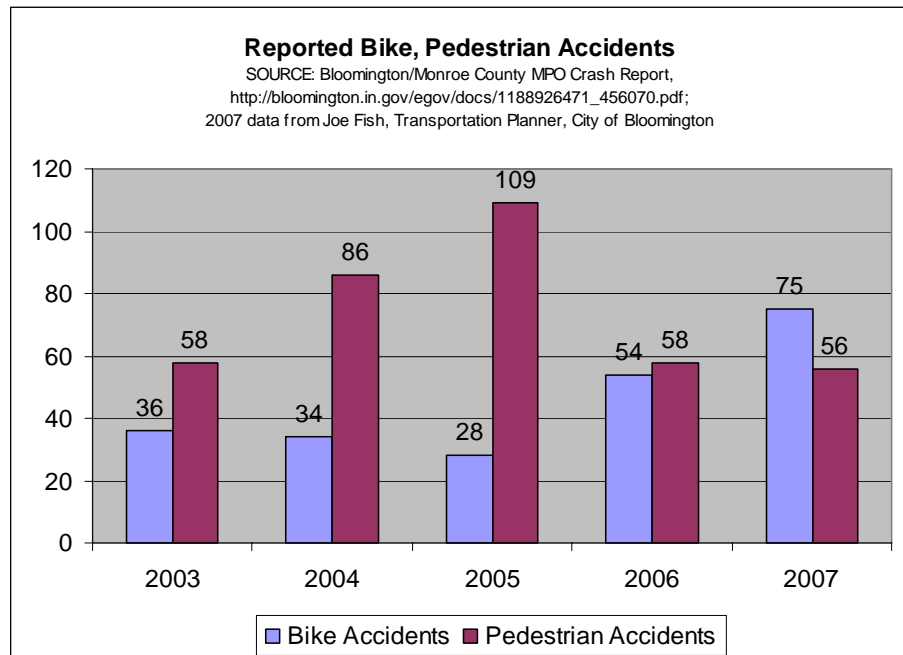
## 16. Reported Bike, Pedestrian Accidents – --

Measures the number of reported accidents involving a bike rider or a pedestrian in Monroe County, as well as the geographical distribution of the accidents. Informing decision makers and the public about dangerous intersections will promote safer biking and walking.

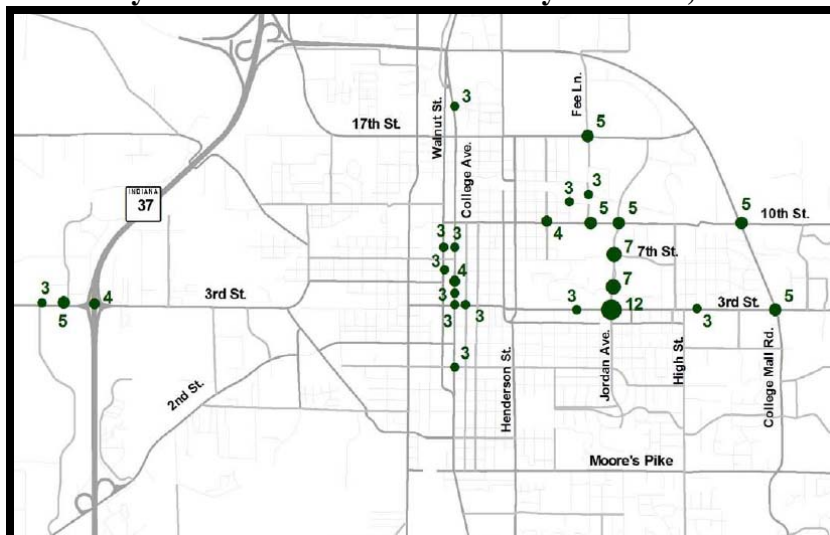
While we would hope to see the number of accidents decrease each year, increased accidents may be the result of more biking and walking. It is important to increase biking and walking without jeopardizing safety.

### Trend Analysis:

- Reported bike accidents have increased from 28 in 2005 to 54 in 2006 and 75 in 2007.
- Reported pedestrian accidents were increasing between 2003 and 2005, and then decreased to the 2003 level of 58 reported accidents in 2006 and 56 reported accidents in 2007.
- The distribution of reported accidents highlights the Jordan Avenue corridor as the most problematic. The intersections of Jordan at 3<sup>rd</sup> Street, 7<sup>th</sup> Street, and Jones Avenue had the highest reported combined bicycle and pedestrian crashes between 2003 and 2006, according to the Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization's Crash Report.



### Total Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes by Location, 2003-2006.



SOURCE: Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization Crash Report. Accessed at: [http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471\\_456070.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471_456070.pdf).

Top 10 Bicycle and Pedestrian Crashes by Location, Ranked by Total Occurrence, 2003-2006				
Rank	Location	Crash Type		Annual Total
		Bicycle	Pedestrian	
1	3rd Street & Jordan Avenue	5	7	12
2	7th Street & Jordan Avenue	4	3	7
3	Jones Avenue & Jordan Avenue	1	6	7
4	10th Street & Fee Lane	1	4	5
5	10th Street & Jordan Avenue	2	3	5
6	10th Street & State Road 45/46 Bypass	2	3	5
7	17th Street & Fee Lane	2	3	5
8	3rd Street & Gates Drive	1	4	5
9	3rd Street & State Road 45/46 Bypass	0	5	5
10	10th Street & Woodlawn Avenue	0	4	4

SOURCE: Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization Crash Report. Accessed at:  
[http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471\\_456070.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471_456070.pdf)

#### Web Links & Resources:

Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization Crash Report:  
[http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471\\_456070.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471_456070.pdf)



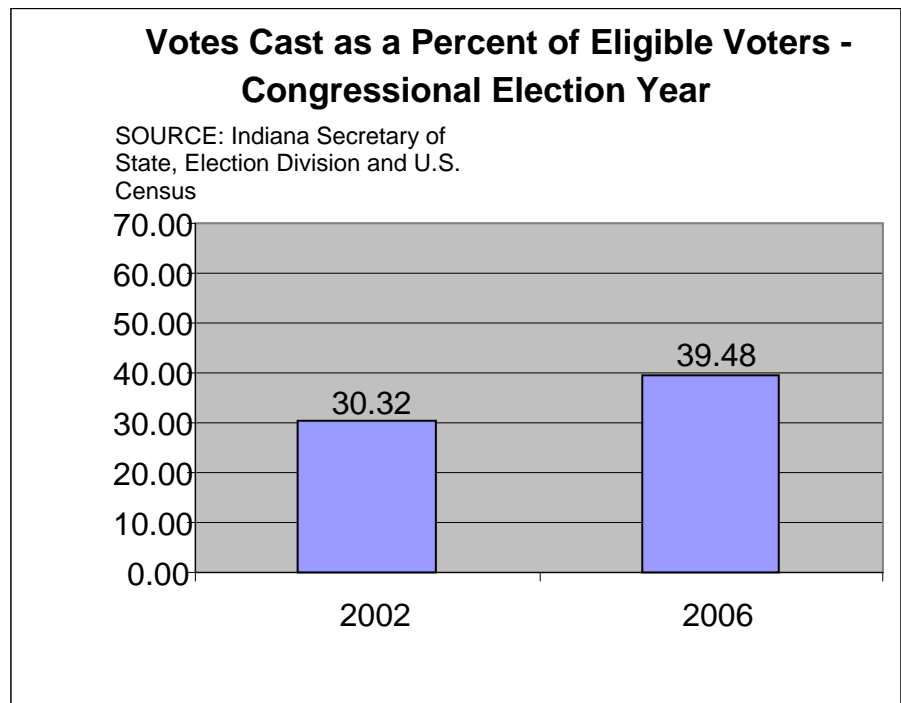
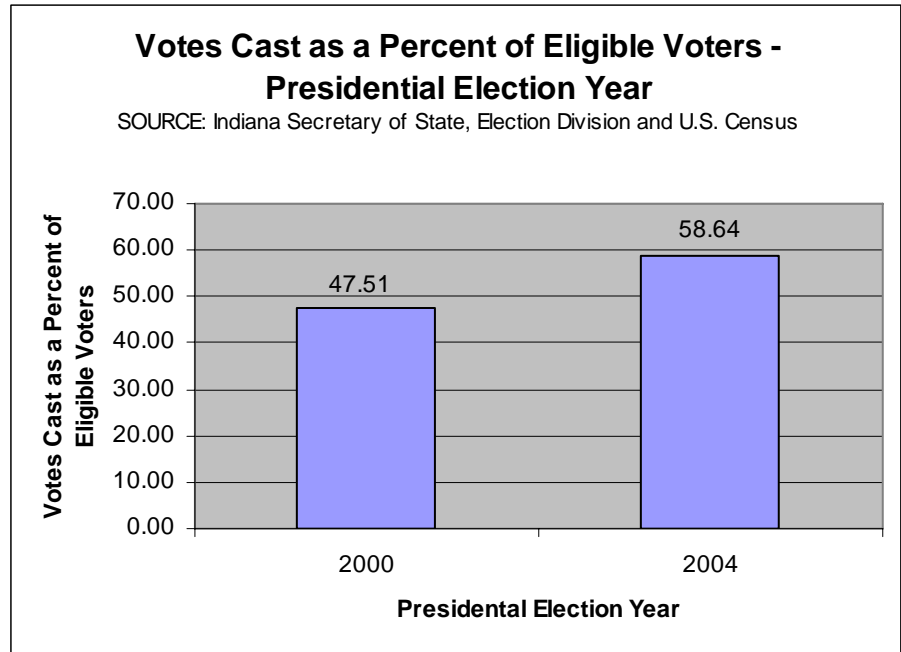
## 17. Votes Cast as a Percent of Eligible Voters – --

Measures of voting rates are a way to gauge how many people are participating in the political process. A healthy democracy would see high voter turnout, indicating that citizens are engaged with the government and feel empowered by voting.

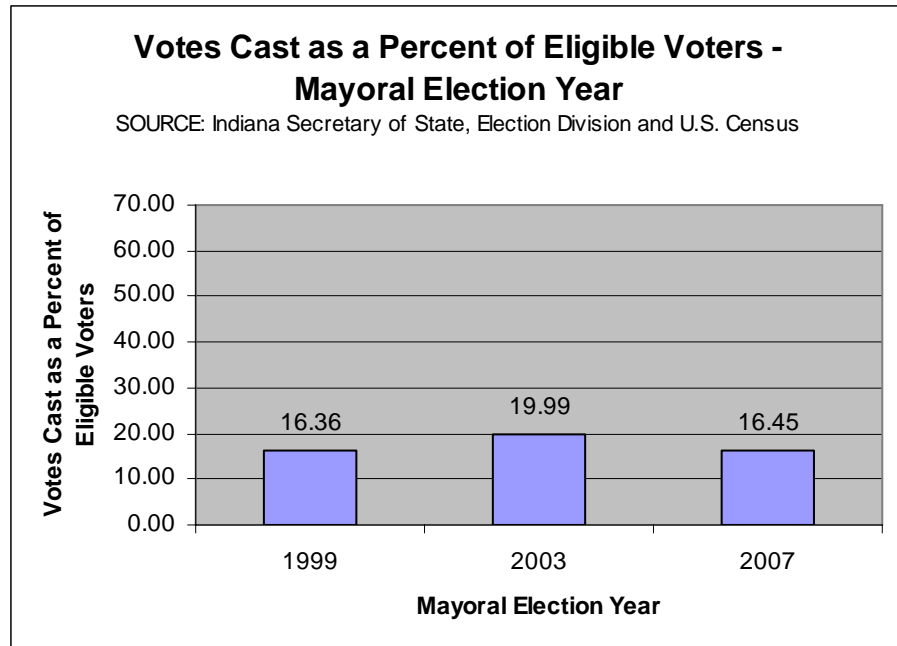
### Trend Analysis:

Voting trends are a result of the type of election being held. Elections can be classified by the highest office being elected. We see the highest turnout when there is a presidential election (2000 and 2004), moderate turnout during congressional elections (2002 and 2006), and the lowest turnout during a mayoral election (1999, 2003 and 2007).

- Presidential turnout increased from 47.51 percent in 2000 to 58.64 percent in 2004.
- Congressional turnout increased from 30.32 percent in 2002 to 39.48 percent in 2006.



- Mayoral turnout increased from 16.36 percent in 1999 to 19.99 percent in 2003, but then fell back to 16.45 percent in 2007. Note that in 1999 and 2007, incumbent mayors were running for reelection, while in 2003 there was not an incumbent running. Voter turnout tends to be higher when there is not an incumbent running.



**Web Links & Resources:**

Indiana Secretary of State, Election Division  
<http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/>

## **Data Sources**

### **Indicator 1: Acres of Green space**

City of Bloomington Environmental Commission. Greenspace Trends in Bloomington, Indiana 1993-2007. 25 March 2008 <[http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1196711026\\_93260.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1196711026_93260.pdf)>.

### **Indicator 2: Local Food Production**

Bradley Drake, Program Specialist, City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department.

### **Indicator 3: City-maintained Trail Mileage**

Dave Williams, Operations & Development Director, City of Bloomington Parks and Recreation Department.

### **Indicator 4: Fish Consumption Advisory**

Indiana State Department of Health. Indiana Fish Consumption Advisory. 25 March 2008  
<<http://www.in.gov/isdh/fca/index.htm>>.

### **Indicator 5: Metric Tons of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent Emitted**

### **Indicator 6: Ridership on Bloomington Transit and IU Buses**

Lew May, General Manager, Bloomington Transit.

Perry Maull, Operations Manager, Indiana University Campus Bus Service.

### **Indicator 7: Water Usage Per Capita Per Day**

Rachel Atz, Water Quality Coordinator, City of Bloomington Utilities.

### **Indicator 8: Tons of Solid Waste Recycled**

Toni McClure, Deputy Public Works Director, City of Bloomington Public Works.

### **Indicator 9: Household Wages Needed to Support Basic Needs**

Indiana Coalition on Housing and Homeless Issues. Indiana Self-Sufficiency Standard Calculator. 25 March 2008 <<http://www.region4workforceboard.org/calculator/SelfSuffCalc.cfm>>.

### **Indicator 10: Job Growth and Diversity of Industry Sectors**

STATS Indiana. BEA Employment and Earnings. 25 March 2008  
<[http://www.stats.indiana.edu/bea/simple/naics/ee\\_n.html](http://www.stats.indiana.edu/bea/simple/naics/ee_n.html)>.

### **Indicator 11: Percent of Income Spent on Housing**

U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey. 25 March 2008  
<[http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?\\_bm=y&-geo\\_id=05000US18105&-qr\\_name=ACS\\_2005\\_EST\\_G00\\_DP4&-ds\\_name=ACS\\_2005\\_EST\\_G00\\_-&-\\_lang=en&-redoLog=false](http://factfinder.census.gov/servlet/ADPTable?_bm=y&-geo_id=05000US18105&-qr_name=ACS_2005_EST_G00_DP4&-ds_name=ACS_2005_EST_G00_-&-_lang=en&-redoLog=false)>.

### **Indicator 12: Percent of MCCSC Students Passing both English and Math ISEP**

Indiana Department of Education. Corporation Snapshot, Monroe County Com Sch Corp #5740. 25 March 2008 <<http://mustang.doe.state.in.us/SEARCH/snapcorp.cfm?corp=5740>>.

**Indicator 13: Percent of People Without Health Insurance**

Linda Stemnock, Data Analyst/BRFSS Coordinator, INDIANA Public Health System Development & Data Commission, Indiana State Department of Health.

U.S. Census Bureau. Model-based Small Area Health Insurance Estimates for Counties and States. 25 March 2008 <<http://www.census.gov/cgi-bin/hhes/sahie/sahie.cgi>>.

**Indicator 14: Uniform Crime Rate**

Bloomington Police Department. Uniform Crime Rate Report. 25 March 2008  
<[http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1184078313\\_258367.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1184078313_258367.pdf)>.

**Indicator 15: Number of Circulations at the Monroe County Public Library**

Barb Swinson, Circulation Manager, Monroe County Public Library.

**Indicator 16: Reported Bike, Pedestrian Accidents**

Bloomington/Monroe County Metropolitan Planning Organization. Crash Report. 25 March 2008  
<[http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471\\_456070.pdf](http://bloomington.in.gov/egov/docs/1188926471_456070.pdf)>.

Joe Fish, Transportation Planner, City of Bloomington Planning Department.

**Indicator 17: Votes Cast as a Percent of Eligible Voters**

Indiana Secretary of State, Election Division. Past Election Results. 25 March 2008 <  
<http://www.in.gov/sos/elections/elections/index.html> >.

